

Exhibit VI-3: Opinions About the Level of Child Support Orders
(Percent of respondents)

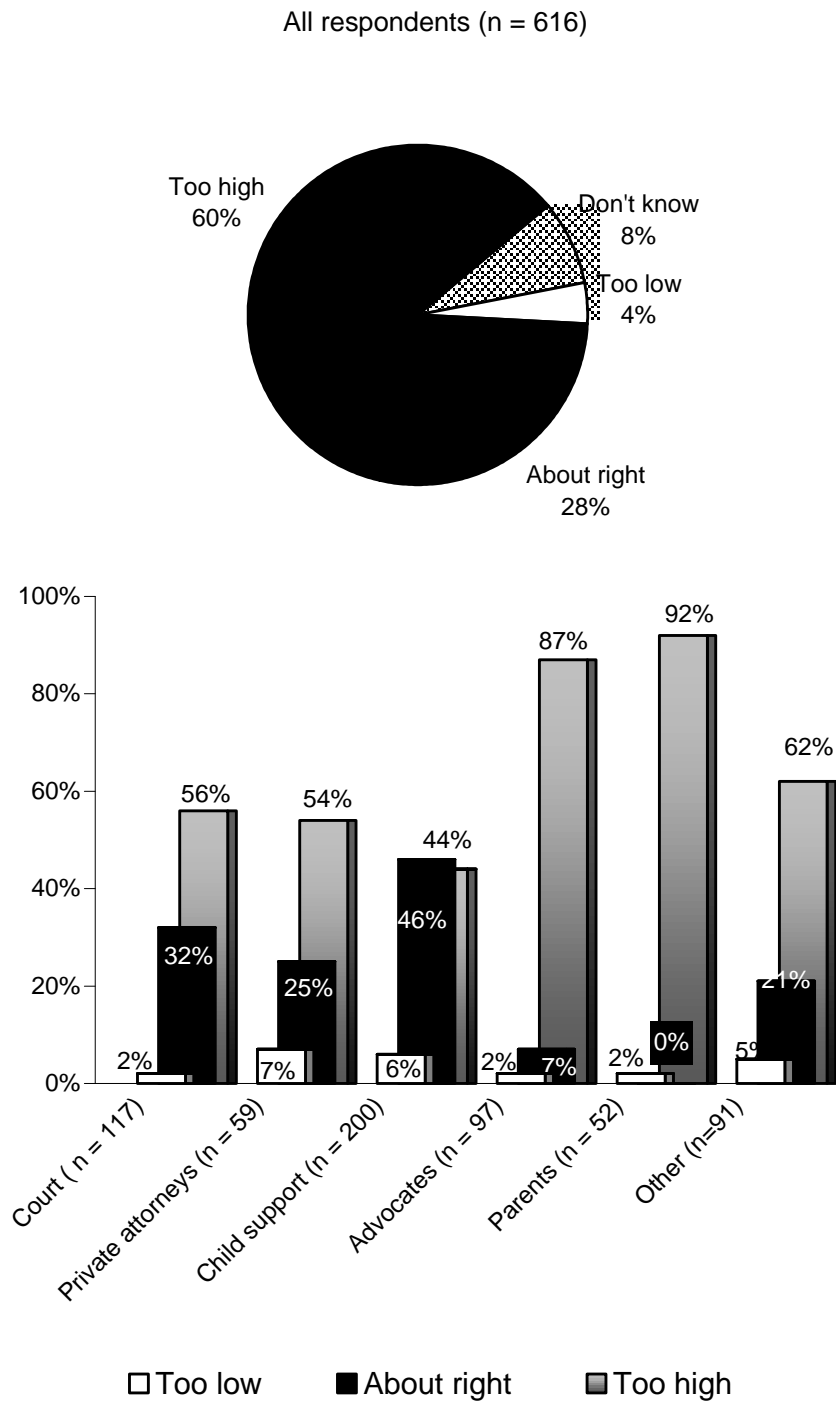
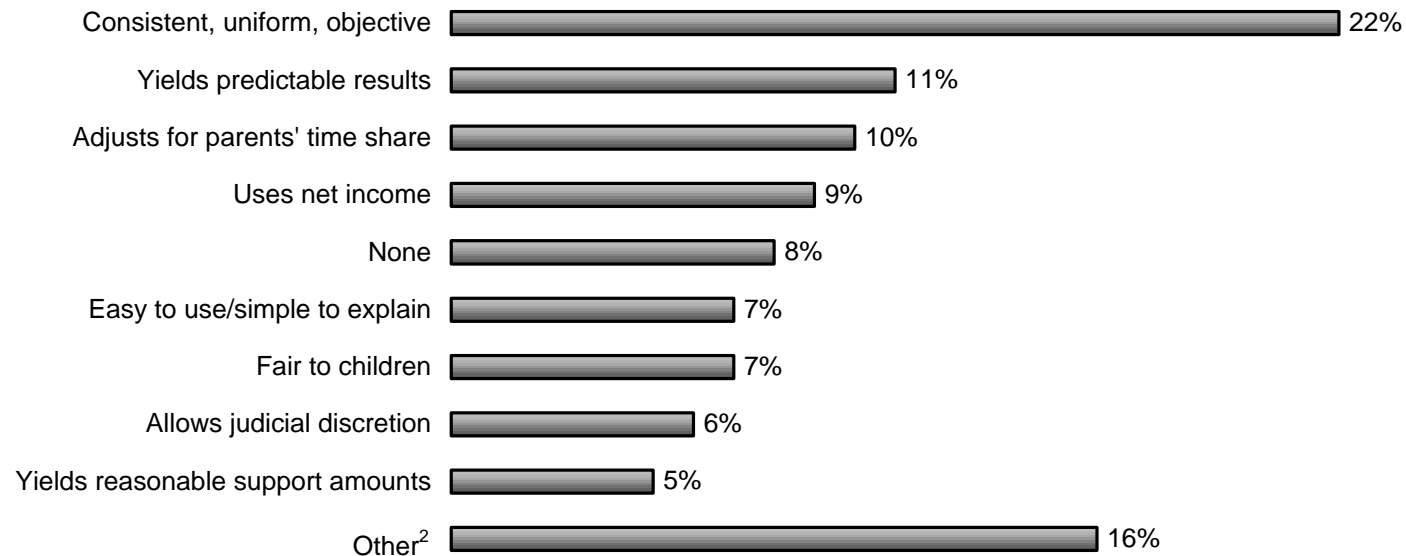


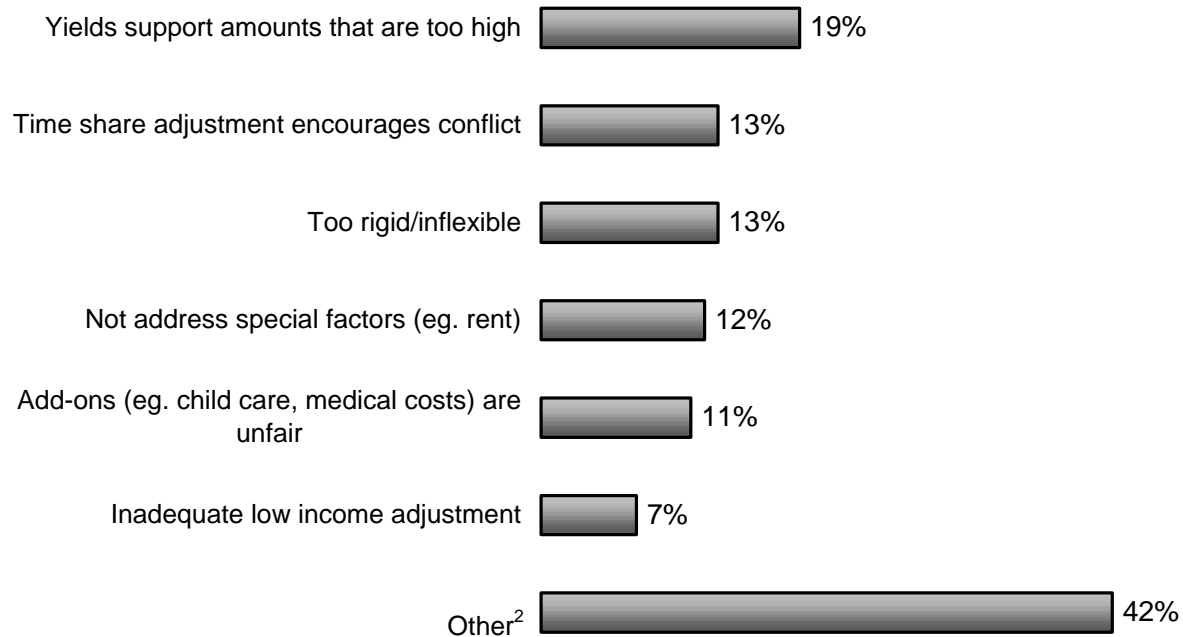
Exhibit VI-4: Perceived Strengths of the Guideline
(Percent of respondents)¹
(n = 616)



¹Multiple response question, thus proportions may exceed 100%. Only answers mentioned by at least 5 percent of all respondents are shown individually in the figure. To compute the number of respondents who mentioned each strength, multiply the percentage by 616. Thus, 22% x 616 = 136 respondents saw the consistency, uniformity and objectivity of the Guideline as a strength.

²Other: good settlement tool, adjusts for second families, reduces parental conflict, mandatory.

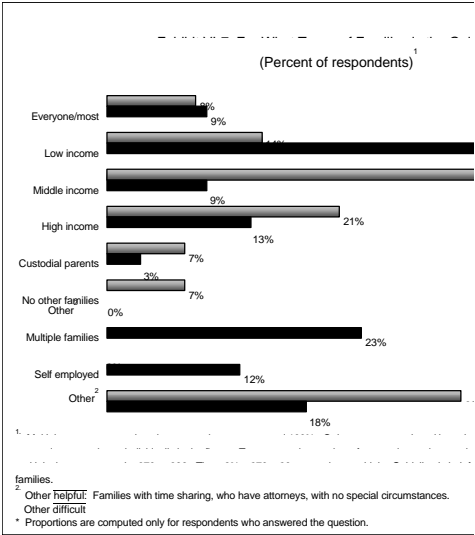
Exhibit VI-5: Perceived Weaknesses of the Guideline
(Percent of respondents)¹
(n = 616)

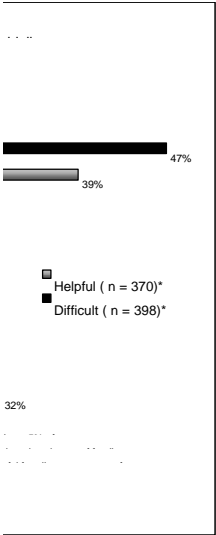


¹Multiple response question, thus proportions may exceed 100%. Only answers mentioned by at least 5% of all respondents are shown individually in the figure. To compute the number of respondents who mentioned each weakness, multiply the percentage by 616. Thus, 19% x 616 = 117 respondents said a weakness of the Guideline is that it yields support amounts that are too high.

²Other: too complex, ignore direct expenses on the child, not fair, do not require verification of how child support is spent, hard to explain.

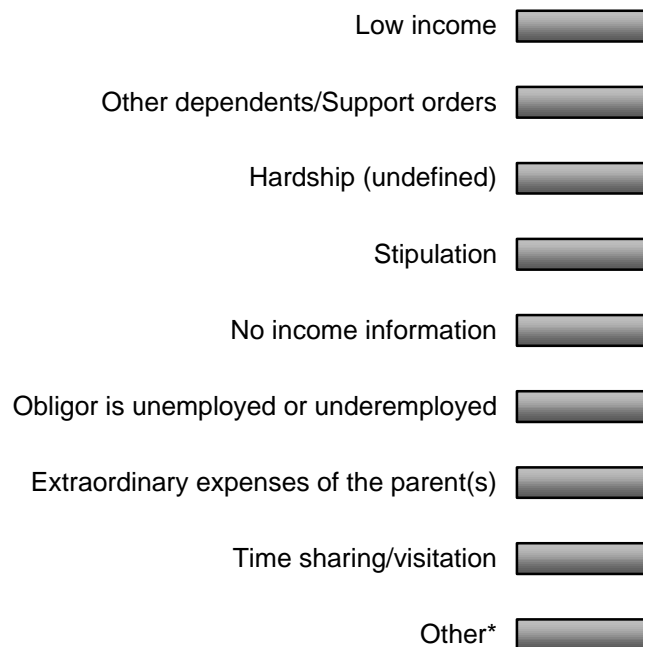
Difficult (n = 398)*	
8%	9%
14%	47%
39%	9%
21%	13%
7%	3%
7%	0%
0%	23%
0%	12%
32%	18%





Low income	32%
Other dependents	21%
Hardship (undefined)	13%
Stipulation	12%
No income information	10%
Obligor is unemployed or underemployed	9%
Extraordinary expenses of the parent(s)	9%
Time sharing/visitation	9%
Other*	29%

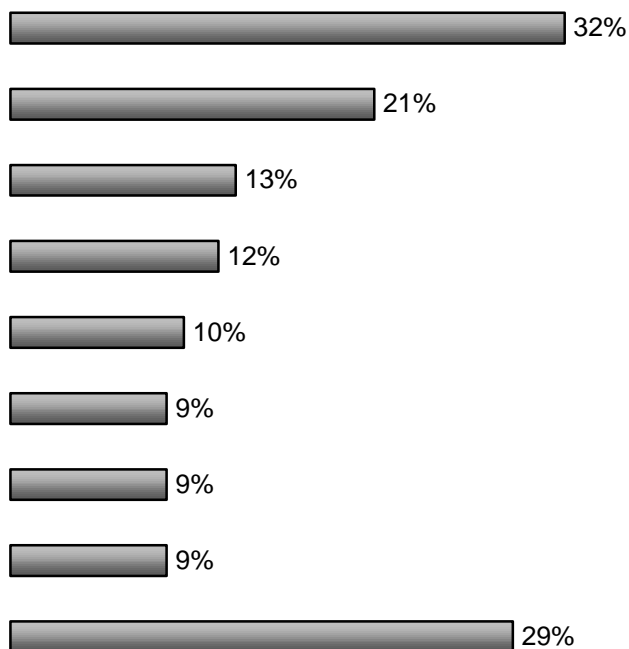
Exhibit VI-8: Most Frequent Reasons Reason
Deviates from the Guideline
(Percent of respondents
(n= 380)



¹ Multiple response question, thus proportions may exceed 100%. Only reasons mentioned a deviation reason are shown individually in the figure. To compute reason, multiply the percentage by 380. Thus, 32% x 380 = 122 respondents : income.

*Other: high income, special needs of the children, differences between parent

Reasons Respondents Believe Courts
Deviate from the Guideline
(Percent of respondents)¹
(n = 380)



%. Only reasons mentioned by at least 5% of all respondents who
re. To compute the number of respondents who mentioned each
2 respondents said courts deviate from the Guideline because of low

between parents' income levels.

33%
20%
12%
11%
10%
7%
6%
6%
34%

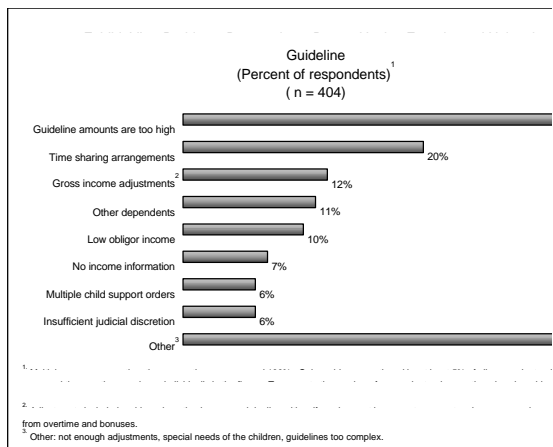
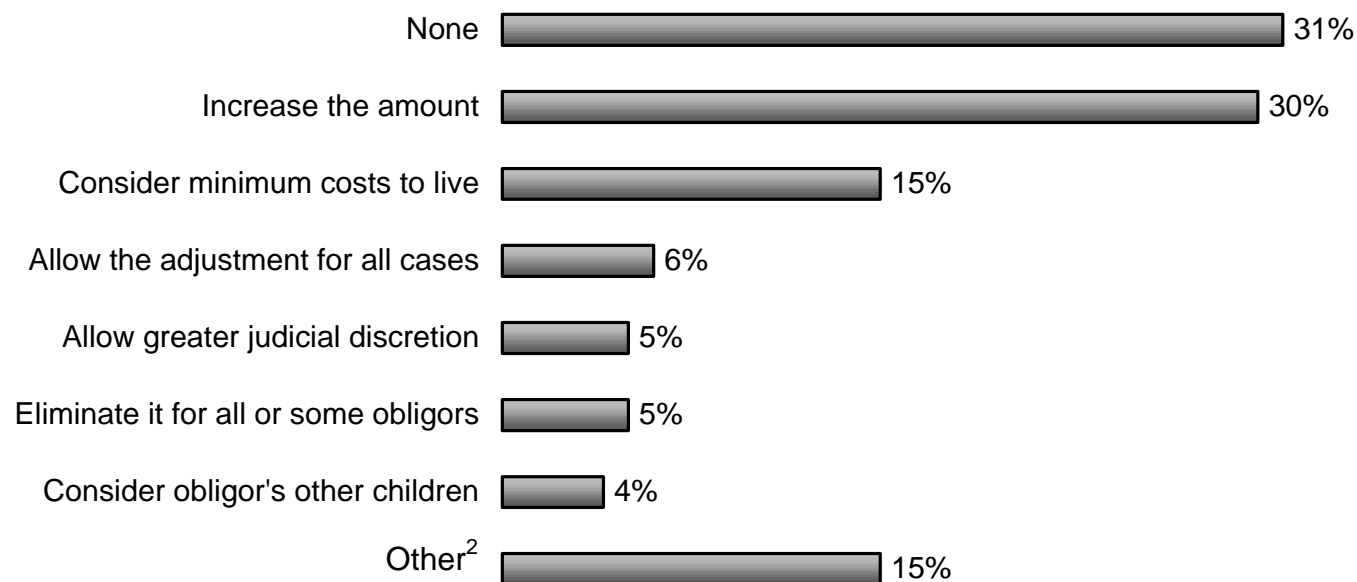




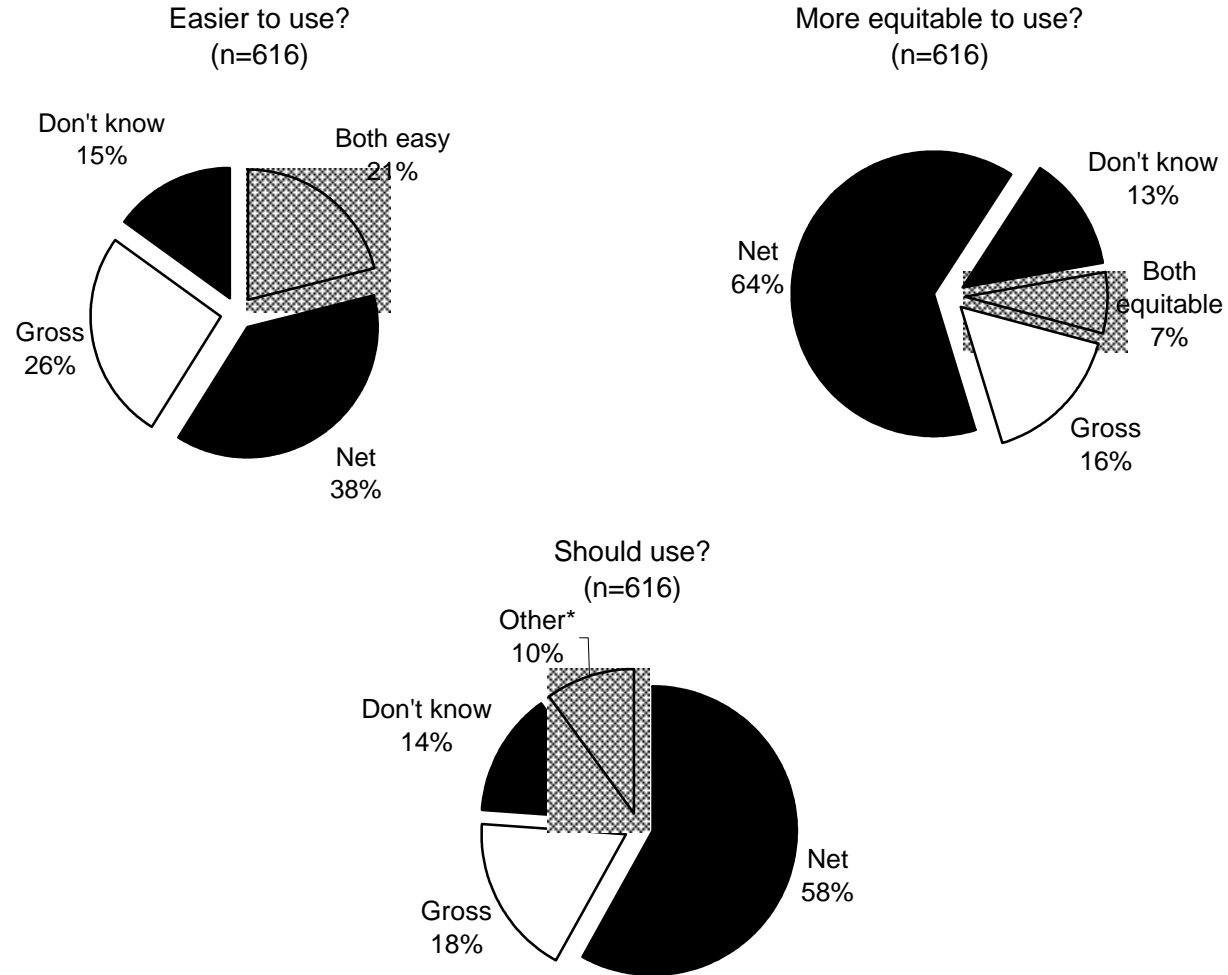
Exhibit VI-10: Changes Respondents Would like to See Made to the Low
Income Adjustment Provision
(Percent of respondents)¹
(n = 351)



¹. Multiple response question, thus proportions may exceed 100%. Only comments mentioned by at least 4% of respondents who answered the question are shown in the figure. Percentages exclude respondents who did not answer the question. To compute the number of respondents who mentioned each change, multiply the percentage by 351. Thus, 30% x 351 = 105 respondents would like to see the low-income adjustment amount increased.

². Other: Disregard some income to make people eligible; allows stipulations to a lower amount; decrease the adjustment amount.

Exhibit VI-11: Preference for Use of Gross or Net Income to Compute Child Support Orders
(Percent of respondents)



*Other included: actual cost of raising a child; none, each parent should have 50% physical custody and pay child's costs when with them; net, less home mortgage or rental expenses of payor; half of poverty threshold for a child; individual family situations based on the cost if living in the county the family lives.

Exhibit VI-12: Opinions About Whether Gross or Net Income is Easier/More
Equitable to Use to Calculate Support
(Percent of respondents)

